THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Wright & Williams

Have just received per Superb Hope, from New-York their assortment of Fall and Winter Goods—It embraces a greater variety of fancy articles than they have heretofore had, and consists in part of the following:

Blue, black, Oxford mixed, drab and brown Cloths,
Blue, buff and drab Cassimeres,
Blue, black, grey and other colored Sattinets (a large assortment,)
Figured, black, blue, crimson, brown and other col'd Bombazettes,
Plain black do. (very fine,)
White and red Flannels, assorted,
Rose and point Blankets,
White and grey lambs wool Hose & 1-2 do
White, bl'k & lead col'd worsted do.
Do. and black silk and cotton do.
Plain & bordered cassimere Shawls,
Black do. and col'd cassimere Points,
Plain and fig'd blk. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Blk. and color'd nankin and Canton crape Robes and Shawls,
Black and white Italian Crapes (very fine,),
Plain black Gros de Naples silk (very superior)
Color'd and black figured Gros de Naples and Gros de te silks,
Pink, blue, salmon, white and green Florence silks.
White cashmere Scarfs,
Do. and crimson imitn. Merino do.
Crimson, white, black, purple and other color'd cashmere & imitn. merino Handkerchiefs,
Plain damask, Gros de Naples and Gros de te silk handkerchiefs, in great variety,
Col'd. Swiss muslins and Swiss muslin 1-2 Handkerchiefs,
A large assortment of superfine and common Calicoes,
Irish Linens in whole and demi pieces,
Irish Sheetings, Irish and Russia Diapers,
Long Lawns and linen Cambricks,
Tamboured and loom sewed book Muslins,
4-4 and 6-4 plain Book, Mull, Jackonet and Cambrick muslins, and 6-4 cotton Cambricks,
Cabinet, Valentia, white and colored Marseilles, blk. silk and other Vestings,
Packages domestic cotton goods —such as 3-4 brown & bleached Shirtings, 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 Indigo Checks—Plaids, Bedticks, Diapers, cotton Yarns, &c. &c.
Tortoise Shell tuck and side Combs,
Fine Beaver, castor and Roram *Hats*,
Ladies Morocco and Prunell Shoes, of the best quality.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Crockery,
and a general assortment of
GROCERIES

The above goods were selected with great care and are offered at equally low prices for Cash or Produce.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 11 *Tf*

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

Sale of Negroes.

Pursuant to an order of Court will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House on the first day of January next to make a division among the Heirs—negro woman *Rose* and woman *Sarah* and her child *Mary*, on a credit of six months—notes with approved security will be required, by the *HEIRS.*

Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23. *Lt*

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

Dec 23. *Tt*

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Ware House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.—There is on the adjoining lot a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to

THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.
Dec. 23, 1826. *Rt*

CHEAP PROPERTY.

The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence, and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 22.—Dec. 2. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Brig Mary Hart from Tobago.

32 puncheons RUM
For sale by
Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Blanks for sale at this office

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Walsh's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c) &c.

W. H. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private, Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain Brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewings, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 2.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

On the art of Breeding.

(From Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.)

The art of improved breeding consists, in making a careful selection of males and females, for the purpose of producing a stock, with fewer defects, and with greater properties than their parents; by which their mutual perfections shall be preserved, and their mutual faults corrected.

The objects of improved breeding, therefore, are, to obviate defects, and to acquire and to perpetuate desirable properties; hence, when a race of animals have possessed, in a great degree, thro' several generations, the properties which it is our object to obtain, and any tendency to produce unwished for properties, has been extirpated, their progeny are said to be well bred, and their stock may be relied on.

It was upon this principle of selection, that Bakewell formed his celebrated stock of sheep, having spared no pains or expense, in obtaining the choicest individuals, from all the best kinds of long or combing woolled sheep, wherever they were to be met with; and it cannot be doubted, that any breed may be improved in the same manner, namely, that of putting the best males to the finest females. After a superior breed, however, has thus been obtained, it is a point that has been much disputed, whether it is proper to raise stock, 1. from the same family; or, 2. From the same race, but of different families; or, 3.—From races entirely different.

1. *Breeding from the same family.*—This method is called breeding *in-and-in*, or putting animals of the nearest relationship together. Though this plan was some time in fashion, under the sanction of Bakewell's authority, yet experience has now proved, that it cannot be successfully persevered in. It may prove beneficial indeed if not carried too far, in fixing any variety that may be thought valuable, but, on the whole, it is so only in appearance. Under this system, the young animal comes into the world, on comparatively a very small scale. By keeping it fat from the first moment of its existence, it is made to attain a greater size than nature intended; and its weight in consequence will be very great, in proportion to the size of its bones.—Thus a generation or two of animals of an extraordinary form, and saleable at enormous prices, may be obtained; but that does not prove that the practice is eligible, if long persisted in. On the contrary, if the system be followed up, the stock get tender and delicate, they become bad feeders; and though they retain their shape and beauty, they will decrease in vigor and activity, will become lean and dwarfish, and ultimately incapable of continuing the race. The instances of this are numerous. The celebrated breeder, Prinsep, found, that decrease of size unavoidable, in spite of all his endeavors, by keeping the young stock well, to prevent it. Sir John S. Sebright tried many experiments by breeding *in-and-in*, with dogs, fowls, and pigeons, & found the breeds uniformly degenerate. A gentleman who tried the system with pigs, brought them at last into such a state, that the females gave over breeding almost entirely, and when they did breed their produce was so small and delicate, that they died as soon as they were born. Nay, Mr. Knight's experiments with plants have fully convinced him, that in the vegetable, as well as in the animal kingdom, the offspring of a male and female, not related, will possess more strength and vigor, than where they are both of the same family. This proves how unprofitable such connexions are. That is no reason, however, why a breeder may not manage a particular family of animals to great advantage, by shifting or changing, instead of breeding directly from parents to offspring.—Hence the propriety of procuring males from the flocks and herds of those who have the same or a similar breed. It has been remarked, that these farmers have in general the worst flocks, who breed from rams produced on their own farms, and that an interchange of males is mutually beneficial.

With respect to the doctrine, "that when you can no longer find better males than your own, then by all means breed from them, for that best can only beget best;" it is ably refuted by an intelligent author, who has devoted much attention to the art of breeding. He observes, that there never did exist an animal without some defect in constitution, in form or in some other essential quality; and such defect, however small it may be at first, will increase in every succeeding generation, and at last predominate in such a degree, as to render the breed of little value. Breeding *in-and-in*, therefore, would only tend to increase and to perpetuate that defect; which might be eradicated, by a judicious selection from a different family in the same race.

2. The breeding from different families of the same race, is therefore a preferable system. When these have been for some time established in different situations, and have had some slight shades of difference impressed upon them, by the influence of different climates, soils, and treatment, it is found advantageous to interchange the males, for the purpose of strengthening the excellencies and remedying the defects of each family. On this principle, the celebrated Culley continued, for many years, to hire his rams from Bakewell, at the very time that other breeders were paying him a liberal price for the use of his own; and the very same practice is followed by the most skilful breeders at present.

Corn and Corn Meal.

From the results of actual experiment, much profit seems to be offered to farmers, from feeding cattle, swine and horses, with provender made from grinding corn with cobs in the year. A gentleman in Massachusetts, who made use of it in feeding swine, says, "there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so soon in Autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were with cob-meal, potatoes and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion; others disputed and disbelieved the account—but finally all were obliged to believe the fact; though loth to try the experiment." Another gentleman of that State, has been in the practice for several years of feeding cattle with cob-meal, and gives it decidedly the preference. In order to ascertain its comparative value, he made the following experiment, the result of which must be highly interesting to those engaged in stall feeding—"Having a yoke of oxen so even matched that no one who viewed the cattle appeared satisfied which was best, I thought I would try an experiment, by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, and the other with cobs.—The cob is computed to make a little more than one third, therefore I mixed the other with one third oats, which was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except that the one which had corn and oats some days became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance for both was a little over three pecks per day. When I took the cattle to market, Mr. A. White bought them; they weighed about twenty-eight hundred and a half.—The one fed on corn and oats had 162 pounds of tallow, and weighed about half a hundred more. The one fed on corn and cobs had 193 pounds of tallow, and Mr. White pronounced his beef half a dollar better than that of the other, mostly on account of the *color* of the beef, &c. As another proof of the superiority of the cob-meal the same gentleman observes, "In no instance since I have fed with this meal, have my cattle been out of order, by being cloyed, or scouring; they are at all times regular; but when I formerly fed with clear Indian corn, or oats and corn, it was not infrequent that their bowels would get out of order, and I have had considerable difficulty in regulating them again."

This kind of provender is said to be in extensive use in Pennsylvania, and preferred to all others for horses, particularly among the German emigrants, who are distinguished for their attention to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any method calculated to promote either object.

Such being the facts, taking into the account the saving of labor in threshing, cleaning, &c. the use of cob-meal is recommended by every consideration which can enter into the calculation of interest, in districts where Indian corn can be raised to profit; and particularly in places where corn is easily cultivated.

Sickliness of the tide water courses.—There is a general impression too much warranted by the fact, that all farms on our water courses are very liable to bilious disorders, yet we have known striking exceptions, growing as we are sure, out of the rigid and sagacious management of the proprietors; we could name the case of a farm of 1200 acres on the *Gunpowder River*, in this county, cultivated by a mixture of free and slave la-

bor—overlooked by a Massachusetts man with his wife and family about him, on which establishment, for years past, there has been, and is now, as little sickness as amongst the same number of laboring people in Washington or Allegany county, whilst fell disease is prostrating their neighbors all around. The owner is a gentleman who has accumulated a very large fortune by an enlightened, comprehensive and honorable system of commercial operations. He has been farming for some years, on what may be considered a large scale, though apparently more for exercise and amusement, and their concomitant, health, than with any view to profit.

"O happy he! whom, when his ears decline, [means
(His fortune and his fame by worthy
Attain'd, and equal to his moderate mind,
His life approved by all the wise & good,
Even envied by the vain) the peaceful groves
Of Epicurus, from this stormy world,
Receive to rest; of all ungrateful cares
Absolv'd and sacred from the selfish crowd.
—— —— on him the balmy dews
Of sleep with double nutriment descend."

In farming, as in other things, the course of the gentleman alluded to, is original, never adhering to old customs but when they are sanctioned by *his own reason*. The reader would know how it is that he secures to his people that greatest of all blessings, *health*, which money cannot buy? As far, then, as we understand it, the outline of his system is, to provide for his laborers abundance of animal food, good clothing, a most rigid confinement of every one to his *house after sunset*, from the first of September until after frost; and a strict prohibition, under severe penalties, of *fishing and exposure to night air*. To these precautions, he adds a biscuit and bitters before going to work to stay the stomach until breakfast. Grass kept down and no trees planted to harbor musquetos near the house. The result is rapid improvement of land, large crops, fat cattle, robust health, and banishment of the Doctors! and happily for his friends and to his own honor the health which exercise procures, and the wealth which is acquired by commercial sagacity are not united with a *churlish and miserly temper*. Nature has added to his other blessings a heart to welcome and a spirit to enjoy the society of his friends. For *them*, and their diversion, more than for self gratification, not only the board is spread with all the delicacies of land & water in their season, but game of all sorts is reared and preserved, and the means pursuing it kept always at hand. Such of them as delight in the chase, may there, when

"—— —— the cheerful morn
Beams o'er the hills; go, mount the exulting steed [catch
Already see the deep mouth'd fox bounds
The tainted mazes; and, on eager sport
Intent, with emulous impatience try
Each doubtful trace, or if a nobler prey
Delight you more, go chase the desperate deer;
And thro' its deepest solitudes awake
The vocal forest with the jovial horn.
But if the breathless chase o'er hill and dale [tigue,
Exceed your strength, a sport of less fa-
Not less delightful, the prolific *stream* affords. [heath,
Others more hardy, range the purple
Or naked stubble; where, from field to field, [ing flight;
The sounding coveys urge their labor-
Eager amid the rising cloud to pour
The gun's unerring thunder:"

We cease to repine at the inequalities of fortune when she happens thus to pour her gifts into the lap of those who have hearts to disburse them freely at the call of benevolence and hospitality.

[*Amer. Farmer.*

Revolution in St. Domingo.

Files of Jamaica papers to the 22d November, have been received at the Office of the New-York National Advocate, which furnish the following:

"A Revolution has taken place in St. Domingo, in consequence of the coercive measures, resorted to for the purpose of enforcing their free laborers to cultivate the soil for their own maintenance, and towards the support of the government. Mr. Lister, the Vice Consul at St. Domingo, has arrived in this island in an American vessel from Hayti, and was landed in the neighborhood of Port Antonio: thence he sent on despatches to the Governor and Admiral, with which he was entrusted, and the Harlequin proceeds this morning for Port au Prince to afford protection to the British subjects resident there. Captain Elliott of that vessel was at a private party in Spanish Town on Thursday evening, and received orders to join his ship that night. Other vessels of war are to be sent up to St. Domingo. Various reports are in circulation upon the subject, but we forbear mentioning them till more authentic particulars reach us."

[From the National Journal.]

WEST INDIA TRADE.

It appears from the whole correspondence, that a negociation was opened by Mr. Rush, and Messrs. Huskisson and Stratford Canning, on this and other matters, in 1824; and that the parties were very near agreeing on the terms by which the trade should be regulated. One point only prevented the conclusion of such an agreement; and this was, that the U. States insisted their produce should be received in the British Colonial ports on the same terms as similar produce might be received in those ports coming from any other country, British or foreign. They believed that their produce (lumber and flour for example) could not, without such an equality in the terms of admission, maintain any thing like an equal competition with similar produce from Canada, and other British American possessions. The British Government on the contrary, concluded that they had a right to lay protecting duties in behalf of the produce of any part of their dominions.

On that point, and on that only, of difference, the negotiators separated with a mutual understanding that it should be referred to their respective Governments, and that the negotiations should be *resumed* at some future convenient period. Meanwhile, before the renewal of the negotiation, the British Government passed an act, on July 5, 1825, in which it is enacted that, as to nations not possessing colonies, the British colonial ports shall be closed, if they do not place the commerce of both G. Britain and all her possessions abroad on the footing of the most favored nation. This act was supposed here not to have been intended to be applied to the U. S. It never was officially communicated to our Government: the British Minister received no instructions enabling him to respond to questions of interpretation arising upon it, of the most obvious necessity; and the British local authorities themselves appear to have placed on it different and opposite constructions.

Notwithstanding this act, it was formally notified, so late as the last of March of the present year, by Mr. Vaughan to our Government, that the British Ministry was preparing to renew the suspended negotiations, without any communication whatever, that they had resolved to except the Colonial question from the subjects treated of in the former negociation. The American Government, as soon after as circumstances would admit, sent out Mr. Gallatin to resume the negociation; and before his credentials were delivered, he was met by the order of Council, closing the Colonial ports against our vessels, from the 1st of December, 1826. He was subsequently informed by Mr. Canning, in a note, of which the scornful and supercilious character must strike the most cursory reader, that the British Government would not treat at all on the Colonial question; information which contradicted the notifications of Mr. Vaughan and the previous acts of that Government.

The instructions of Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin appear to have authorised the latter to yield the point which had prevented an arrangement in the previous negociation. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the propriety of the American Government consenting to a discrimination in behalf of British produce, disadvantageous to the produce of our own country, all must agree, that in conceding that point, the President evinced the strongest desire to effect an amicable arrangement with Great Britain; and if it has not been made, none will be at a loss where to fix the responsibility for its failure.

It now appears,

1st. That the British Government has all along levied the alien duties in the Colonial ports, to counteract those which are levied in our ports; and that, in this respect, Gen. Smith and others, who, at the last Session of Congress, believed them to be repealed, labored under a mistake.

2dly. That if we had then repealed those duties, the repeal would not have satisfied the British Government.

3dly. That if Congress had legislated at the last session, it must have legislated in the dark, and ineffectually.

4thly. That the British Government requires that we should place the trade of both Great Britain and all possessions abroad, on the footing of the most favored nation, to entitle us to admission into the British Colonial ports; demanding concessions of privileges which she refusse to make to us in turn.

Whatever solicitude may be felt that we should be on good terms with Great Britain, and we think the Executive has manifested quite enough; we believe that no American can be prepared to subscribe to such conditions as are required of us; and the firm and dignified tone pervading the correspondence on the part of our government must, we think, command the undivided approbation of the country. It will belong now to Congress to determine whether, on a subject to both countries, one party alone shall be allowed to legislate for each.—On this subject, we cannot disguise our fears (however earnestly we may otherwise hope) that the recent conduct of the government of Great Britain is to be traced to a jealousy existing in that country of the growing power of the U. S. In July, 1825, Mr. Huskisson, in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, said, "in commerce, in navigation, in naval power, and maratime pretensions, the U. S. are our most formidable rival."—In the course of that speech, the same British Minister said, "the House, sir, is aware that our navigation laws have a two fold object; first to create and maintain in this country a great commercial marine; and secondly, (an object no less important in the eyes of Statesmen,) to prevent any one other nation from engrossing too large a portion of the navigation of the rest of the world." Is it in the spirit of British policy thus proclaimed, that the recent Order in Council has been adopted? We are by no means disposed to sound unnecessarily the tocsin of alarm; and have indeed no apprehensions that any disturbance of the present peace of the country is menaced by that measure. But it behooves the U. States to be watchful of the conduct of a power which thus regards them with jealousy as its most formidable rival; & to be prepared, by countervailing legislation, to uphold the interests of that commerce and navigation, of which Great Britain would prevent us from enjoying what she may deem too large a portion.

Republic of Colombia.

Office of Gazette,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

Colombia.—By the brig Bogota, which arrived late on Friday night from Carthagena, we have received a file of Bogota papers to the 26th of October, and a proclamation of Bolivar, dated at Guayaquil, a translation of which we annex, from which it will be seen that he has reached Colombia. We also subjoin a Proclamation of the Secretary of State of Colombia, dated at Bogota the 6th of November, announcing his approach to that Capital, which he was to enter on the 14th of November.

Proclamation of his Excellency the Libcrator, on his arrival on the Coast of Colombia.

Colombians! the sound of your discord has reached my ears in the capital of Peru, and I have come to bring you the olive branch. Accept it as the ark of your safety. What? has Colombia no longer any enemies? Are there no more Spaniards in the world? And even if the whole world should be our ally, we ought to remain submissive and obedient to the laws and restrained by the force of our love.

I offer you anew my services—the services of a brother. I have not wished to know who is in fault, and I have never lost sight of the fact that you are my brothers by blood, and my companions in arms. I bring you a common kiss [*in osculo commun*] and two arms to press you to my bosom. Let them then approach it, even to the depth of my heart. Granadians and Venezuelans, the just and unjust; every one of the liberating army, every citizen of the great Republic.

In your dispute one alone has been guilty. I am he. I did not return in time; two friendly Republics, sister of our victories have detained me, loading me with unbounded gratitude and immortal rewards. I present myself as the victim of your sacrifice; discharge your blows upon my head, they will be pleasant to me, if they appease your anger [*encinos.*]

Colombians! I tread the soil of our country: let then the scandal of your outrages and the cause of your disunion cease. Let there be *no* longer Venezuelans; no longer Cundinamarcans; let us all be COLOMBIANS, or death will overwhelm the delinquents who create ANARCHY.

Guayaquil, Sept. 13, 1826.

BOLIVAR.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Office of Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations.
BOGOTA, 6th Nov. 1826.

The immense debt that Colombia owes to the Liberator, and her esteem for him, founded on the benefits he has conferred on her, induces her to regard his return to our territory as a fortunate occurrence to the republic. You are a witness of the exstacy with which the people at all points are preparing for this event, and hence I am induced to suppose it will be satisfactory to you to be notified, that the President Liberator will arrive here on the 14th inst.

His public life has been a model of devotion to his country. His sacrifices and his efforts have always been alike inappreciable and effective; and now scarcely does he touch the soil of Colombia, when by his influence and persuasion he has succeeded in reclaiming from their errors several municipalities, and is completely restoring constitutional order in the departments of the Equator, Guayaquil, and Azuay.—There are strong reasons for believing that his voice will produce similar effects in Venezuela, which regrets already its inconsiderate resolution; and it is a high gratification for me to be able to give this proof of the union which will henceforth strengthen Columbia, and of the realization of the wishes of the executive.

I am, with perfect respect, &c.

JOSEPH R. REVENGA.

The Carthagena letter of 19th November, enclosing the above, says, "that as Bolivar approached Bogota he restored tranquility in all the towns thro' which he passed."

It would then seem certain, that Bolivar was in Colombia, and we look to his presence and to his acts with anxious solicitude—fearing however, we are free to admit, rather than hoping; for his Lima letters and his constitution for Bolivia indicate a deep and settled longing after supreme and uncontrolled power.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.—In the Senate, Mr. *Reed's* resolution, considered on Friday last, and then rejected, was yesterday reconsidered and agreed to. Mr *Johnson*, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armoury at the Horse Shoe Bend, on Licking River.

In the House of Representatives, a messeage was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. *Gallatin*. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Captain *M'Neill*, of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road. The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which, from a hasty glance we regard as favorable. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. *Brent*, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. *Vinton*, of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. *M'Lean*, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. *Vinton* relative to the Quapaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe. The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. *Mitchell*, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. *Tomlinson*, of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Hayne*, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill "to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," reported the same without amendment. The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 26th of December.—The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, proposing an examination of sites, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory on the Western waters, was taken up. After some discussion, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives the various resolutions laid on the table yesterday were adopted, with various modifications—excepting the resolution offered by Mr. *M'Hatton*, of Kentucky, relative to a National Armory at Horse Shoe Bend, which the House refused to consider. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorise the importation of Brandy in casks of not less than fifteen gallons, which passed through committee without amendment; but some discussion respecting its provisions arose in the House, which was cut short by a successful motion to adjourn. Among the resolutions agreed to, was one from Mr. *Cook*, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the subject of granting to the State of Illinois the lead made at Fever River, to aid in opening a Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river; and another offered by Mr. *Mitchell*, of South Carolina, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of appropriating annually $500,000 to the gradual increase of the Navy. Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. *Haile*, of Mississippi, calling on the Secretary of War for information of any encroachment of white persons on the lands granted to the Choctaw Indians; by Mr. *Moore*, of Alabama, asking of the same Department information as to the direction in which the Topographical and Civil Engineers have been employed, under the act of 1824, appropriating 30,000 dollars for surveys, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, relative to the establishment of an Armory on the Western waters was taken into consideration, and after some amendments had been offered, it was laid on the table.

In the House, some discussion took place on a motion of the committee on Military Affairs to be discharged from the further consideration of the Georgia militia claims, which motion was opposed without success. The bill to provide for the importation of brandy in casks of not less than 15 gallons, was postponed until Tuesday next. The bill to provide for the payment of Interpreter's fees in the United States courts in Louisiana went through committee, where it was amended so as to extend its provisions to all the states and territories. Several private bills were also acted on; and the resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. *Haile*, of Mississippi, relative to encroachments on the Choctaw lands, was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. *Conway*, of Arkansas.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.—In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reports from Committees had been received, *M. Metcalfe*, after a few remarks on the death of his colleague, *Robert P. Henry*; *M'Hatton*, of Kentucky, after similar remarks on the death of his predecessor: Col. *James Johnson* and *Mr. Miller*, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations having reference to the death of his late colleague *Henry Wilson*, moved resolutions that the House, in testimony of respect for these gentlemen, wear crape on the left arm, for thirty days. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Lieut. *McKeever*, allowing further remuneration for expenses incurred by him in prosecuting the condemnation two slave vessels, was ordered to a third reading. *Marks* submitted a resolution, referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the report of the Commissioners appointed under the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An Act to establish a National Armory on the Western waters." Mr. *Johnson* of Kentucky, from the Committee on the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported the bill with amendments. At 1 o'clock the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business. *John McKinley*, appointed by the legislature of Alabama to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Henry Chambers*, appeared on Monday last, was qualified, and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives a brief discussion was elicited by a resolution offered by Mr. *Cambreleng*, the object of which was to obtain relief for the purchasers of lands who, not having completed their payments, have incurred the penalty of forfeiture of the lands. The resolution asked for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of exchanging certificates for scrip, which holders might dispose of for other lands. The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. *Campbell*, so as to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Among the other resolutions offered was one by Mr. *Wayne*, of N. Y. relative to the increase of duty on foreign slate. A resolution was offered by Mr. *Weems*, of Md. referred, suggesting some amendments in our laws relative to pilots

tion. The bill providing for the payment of Interpreter's fees in certain Courts of the United States, was rejected. Several private bills were acted on in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: and one or two private bills were passed. Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday next.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1826

A meeting of the members of the former Harmonic Society of Elizabeth-City, is requested at the long Room of the City Hotel on Tuesday evening, the 2nd of January, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of passing the necessary ordinances to bring its concerns to a final close; the attendance of the President, Secretary and Treasurer are particularly requested by SEVERAL OF THE MEMBERS.

December 30, 1826.

Small Pox.—The schr. Francis D. Williams arrived here on Thursday last, and anchored about a mile from town, having a man sick on board with the Small Pox. In order to correct any reports that may have been circulaied in the country respecting this disease, we would say that there has been no communication from the vessel to the shore, except by a physician, and as we understand the sick man is to be removed today to some house remote from town, there caunot be the least cause for alarm.

Mr. William Fletcher, a respectable planter of Perquimans County, who went out as passenger, and was lost in the schr. Perquimans, which capsized at sea on a voyage from this port to the W. Indies, made provision for his children and arranged all his affairs previous to his departure. He states in his will that all the slaves belonging to his estate, (which we understand to be 10 or 12) shall, after the ensuing year be emancipated; during which time they are to be hired out for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of sending them to Hayti or Liberia, whichever they may choose.

The schr. Blakely, which left this port a week or two since with a cargo of corn for Charleston was driven ashore on the 18th inst. in Albemarle Sound, at a place called the Middle Ground. She was abandoned, and has, with the cargo, been sold. She was owned by Mr. Abner Williams of this place, who had written to Charleston for insurance. Since the sale, the vessel has been got off.

We understand that several other vessels were driven ashore the same time, one of which belonged to Currituck County was entirely lost with the crew. We could not ascertain the particulars of any other except the Blakely.

The match race of two mile heats, for Two Thousand Dollars between *Eagle* and *Sally Hope* took place on Saturday last, over the Norfolk Jockey Club Course, and was won by the former. It is stated that the day was fine, the track in excellent condition, and the horses in the highest order. A large concourse of persons had assembled to witness the race. Time of running the first heat 3 minutes and 51 seconds—second heat 3 m. 50 s.

By the packet ship *Edward Quesnel*, Capt. Hawkins, arrived at N. York, Havre dates to the 16th, and Paris to the 25th ult. have been received. The market for Cotton at Havre was very dull, and a considerable decline in price had taken place.

The schooner *Alpheus* was launched from the ship yard of Mr. A. Fobes, jr. on Saturday last. She glided majestically from her ways, but the tide being low, her bow grounded when it came into the water. She however sustained no injury, and was got off without much difficulty.

From Antigua.—The brig Enterprize, Hawley, at this port, sailed from Antigua the 29th ult. We learn from Capt. H. that there had been considerable sensation among the islanders, in consequence of a notice appearing in the papers declaring it to be the determination of the commanding naval officer on that station, to seize and detain all British vessels proceeding from any of the neighboring foreign islands with articles of the production of the United States, and that flour and corn meal immediately advanced in price. Capt. Chambers, the commanding officer, in a few days, however, quieted the minds of the people on this subject, by publicly contradicting the report. The officers of the customs in the British islands manifest a determination strictly to carry into effect the Order in Council prohibitiug the trade with us. From and after the 1st of December, American vessels are not allowed to return with proceeds of their outward cargoes in Colonial produce—consequently the islanders will have to pay for the same in specie, or send their produce to some neutral port in British vessels, from whence it can be shipped to the U. S.

An indirect trade can still be carried on through the neutral islands, by which both parties can receive the produce of the other, unless the United States shall see fit to prohibit British colonial articles from our ports altogether. Perplexing as this round-about trade may be, it will operate more to the injury of the British colonies than to the United States, as they cannot live without American produce, and the greatest part of the extra expense will fall upon them.—The restrictions imposed upon their commerce with the U. S. was not at all relished at Antigua, but it was generally believed they would soon be removed.

[*Bridgeport Farmer.*

Capt. Hatch, from Antigua, informs that the Collector of that port had intimated that all English vessels, from neutral ports, with American produce, would be allowed to enter; and the Commodore of the station, who had previously proclaimed that all English vessels coming from neutral ports, with American produce, would be seized, had changed his opinion, and would permit them to enter. Flour was in demand; Corn $1 per bushel; Staves dull.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

The brig Eliza, Capt. Bukup, arrived at New-York on Thursday evening last, in 19 days from Vera Cruz, with a valuable cargo of cochineal and 241,000 dollars in specie. The U. S. ship *John Adams* was in port to sail next day on a cruize.

Capt. Bukup informs that a Mexican squadron, consisting of a frigate with Com. PORTER'S flag two brigs and a schooner, was to sail from Vera Cruz on the 5th instant on a cruize.

The Small Pox appears to be spreading in New York. The Times states that on Monday a communication was received by the Common Council from the Superintendant of the Alms House, urging that more room may be appropriated in that building for Small Pox patients, a great number of whom are now sick, and the accommodations are not sufficient for those that are daily coming in.

Commercially Important.

The following letter, which contains very unpleasant information for both our merchants and manufacturers, was received on Saturday morning by one of our most respectable mercantile houses.

[*Philad. Gazette.*

MEXICO, Nov. 8, 1826.

Gentlemen.—We have just learnt, from a source not to be doubted, that the minister of finances has ordered the Custom House, to establish immediately, the evaluation of domestic cotton goods of the United States, and of all other countries at 4 and 5 reals a vara; we hasten to communicate the same, in order that you may suspend your shipments.

One hundred yards are equal to one hundred and eight varas. The real is worth 12 1-2 cents. Consequently, our cottons are to be valued at the Custom House at Vera Cruz at 50 and 62 1-2 cents a vara. The duty on importation is 25 per cent. and 25 per cent additional as charged when the goods are sent into the interior. This it seems that 25 and 31 1-4 cents duty per vara is to be paid for what costs here but 12 or 15 cents. In other words, the duty laid by the Mexican Government is about equal to 250 per cent on the prime cost.

From Porto Rico.—We had a conversation yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, who has received very late advices from Mexico, and he says his information is, that Commodore Porter is concentrating his forces, with a view of making a descent on the South side of the island of Porto Rico; and it was thought he would be able to make a very serious impression.

[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Public Debt.—By the annual Report from the Treasury Department, laid on the table of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 13th inst. it appears that the aggregate of the debt on the 1st of October, 1826, was $75,923,151 47; and that on the 1st of January 1827, the sum of 2,002,306 71 will be paid, leaving in that time an aggregate of 73,920,844 76. Of this debt 13,296,247 70, being the remnant of debt of the Revolution; and 7,000,000 subscribed to the Bank of the United States; a total of 20,296,247 70 are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. The Revolutionary debt bears an interest of 3 per cent. the remaining 55,626,903 77 becomes due at the following periods; 1st, 11,254,197 46, at six per cent, in 1826; 2d. 13,096,542 90, at six per cent, in 1827; 3d, 9,490,099 10, at 6 per cent, in 1828; 4th, 769,668 08, at 4½ per cent. in 1829; 5th, 769,668 08, at 4½ per cent, in 1830; 6th, 18,901 59, at 5 per cent, in 1831; 7th, 18,901 59, at 5 per cent, in 1832; 8th, 10,000,000, at 4½ per cent, in 1832; 9th, 999,999 13, at 5 per cent, in 1832; 10th, 18,901 59, at 5 per cent, in 1833; 11th, 2,227,363 97, at 4½ per cent, in 1833; 12th, 2,227,363 98, at 4½ per cent, in 1834; and 13th, 4,735,296 30, at 5 per cent, in 1835. It appears, therefore, that on the 1st of October last, the annual interest charged on this aggregate of debt was 3,464 18, and a fraction. Above 31 millions of the debt will become payable within a little more than twelve months, all of which bears an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to defray a moiety of this amount, by raising a new loan at an interest of 5 per cent. payable in 1829, 30 and 31. By this operation, a saving will be effected to the public in the reduction of interest of 90,000 dollars. It will be observed that the portion of debt, the redemption of which is now charged on the years of 1829, 30, and 31, scarcely exceeds a million and a half; so that of the capability of revenue to meet this additional demand upon it, at that time, unless circumstances of unexpected and severe disaster, should occur to the commercial prosperity of the country, there can be reasonable doubt.

[*Nat. Jour.*

From an authentic source at Washington we learn that the Convention recently arranged at London by our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, fixes the total amount of compensation to be paid by the British Government for slaves, Tobacco, &c. carried off by the British officers subsequent to the Treaty of Ghent, at *one million two hundred thousand dollars.* The amount claimed by our citizens exceeds $1,500,000 viz. by those of Maryland, $280,000; Virginia, $520,000; Louisiana $150,000; Georgia, $480,000; Alexandria, $113,000; Maine, $16,000; Mississippi, $6,000, and Delaware, $7,000

From the same source we learn that, as a measure of retaliation, it is believed that Congress will interdict the Trade to the British possessions on the Continent of North America, which are not closed by the late order in Council.

[*Balt. Am. Dec.* 21.

The Congress of Colombia is to assemble at Bogota on the 2d of Jan. and the most happy results were expected from the union of that august assembly. Unofficial intelligence, without doubt authentic, (says the Philadelphia Aurora) announces the arrival of BOLIVAR at Bogota on the 11th Nov.

From Lima we learn that the fundamental law of Peru, presented by Bolivar to the electorial colleges, has received their sanction and approbation.

Navy of the United States.—On Wednesday last, the U. S. Sloop of War *Warren*, was launched from the Navy Yard in Charlestown, with the usual success of the skill and science of our naval architects. It is said, the Navy Department has ordered her to be fitted for sea forthwith.

The names of men of war of the U. S. Navy, are ordered by law to be of *States*, the frigates of *Rivers*, and the sloops of war of the *Capitals of the several States.*

Five of the States (at least) have their names borne by the ships of the line of the Navy namely, *North-Carolina, Ohio, Delaware, New-Hampshire*, and *Virginia*; the two last names, as we learn, having been given to the new ships of the line, building at the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

The following are the prominent dimensions of the new U. S. sloops of war, of which ten have been ordered to be built:

Length between perpendiculars,	126 6
Beam moulded,	33 9
Depth of hold (from the top of ceiling to the top of the gun deck beams)	15 3
Keel,	118 0

Tonnage, 700.

The largest ship of the line measures about 2400 tons. The Independence, Franklin, and Washington, about 2240 tons. The largest frigates, about 1600 tons. Old *Iron Sides*, the first built, 1450 tons

[*Boston Centinel.*

Captain Clapperton, the celebrated traveller, who is now engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, writes to his friends on the 22d Feb. last, that all his little party are deceased, but that he intends pushing his travels still farther.—At the date of his letter, he was within two days journey of the Niger, the course of which to the sea, in the flight of Benin, he says can be no longer doubtful. He says that he has passed over a range of mountains and through one of the most extensive kingdoms of Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans.—[*Com. Adv.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

TEA CASE.—The United States District Court met this morning, & the Grand Jury presented *sixty-seven* bills, all relating to the concealment of teas. Four bills were ignored.—To a question by Judge Peters, "when this business would end," the forman replied, "it was only just beginning." The Grand Jury have been in session ever since the middle of October, and have presented in all *one hundred bills.* By resorting to such means of condensation and classificatian as the laws permit, it is supposed that about *two hundred bills* more may be made to include all the additional presentments they have yet to make in relation to this business.

Selected Summary.

In the case of the People vs. Thomas Hyatt & S. D. Jackson, two of the individuals concerned in the Lombard Company, the Jury in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Tuesday returned a verdict of *guilty* as to Hyatt, and *not guilty* as to Jackson.

The Utica Sentinel states, that there is now living in Western, Oneida county, a farmer who is seven feet four inches and three fourths in height!

Carry & Lea, of Philadelphia, advertise for sale the much talked of posthumous poem of Thomas Paine, entitled "*The Religion of the Sun.*"

It is a curious fact, that out of the thirty-six Barons who had signed Magna Chatta, in the time of the British King John, only three could write their names; the other made their marks (✕.)

James Donaldson, one of the men engaged in the traffic in dead bodies at Liverpool, has been sentenced to hard labor for twelve months, and to pay a fine of 50 pounds.

A wag lately accused his friend of BIGAMY, because he married a wife of 300 wt.

The expenses of the state of Georgia for the past year are said to have exceeded the receipts nearly $100,000.

A work has been published in Philadelphia, giving an account of the whole Internal Navigation of the United States.

The Ohio Grand Canal is to be 306 miles in length. It passes through a very fertile country, and terminates at Cleveland, on Lake Erie. During the present year, merchandise to the value of $750,000 has been landed at that village.

Dropsy.—A late Paris paper states that a woman was cured of a compound dropsy of long standing, by drinking a glass of liquor three times a day thus prepared:—three hands full of *white cresses* and four *white onions* boiled in three quarts of water, and reduced to one-third.

The Navy of Great Britain consist of 399 effective vessels of all sizes, carrying 15135 guns; 104 are building to mount 3943 guns. The U. States Navy contains 12 ships of the line, 17 frigates of the first class, 3 of the second, 16 sloops of war, 4 schooners of 12 guns each, and 3 receiving ships.

The Catholic Church erecting at Montreal, is the largest building on this continent. When completed, it will accommodate 10,000 persons. The building is now far advanced, and will be covered at the opening of the next season. Two towers, each 200 feet in height, are to adorn the front.

Columbia College.—Gov. Clinton, one of the class first graduated after the Revolution, is to deliver an address before the alumni of this institution in May next. The Rev. Isaac Wilkes, who is now officiating, in his 86th year, in the town of Westchester, is the oldest graduate of this college, now living.

There is an orchard of apple trees in Georgia, literally bending under the weight of their fruit; and many of them are in blossom for the third time this season. The trees are of a species known there by the name of horse appies. The fruit of the second crop is nearly oval, like a bell pepper, and none of them contain seeds.

Ship Dumfries, arrived at Baltimore from Cork, brings intelligence of the death of Jacob Mark, Esq. U. S. Consul at that port. He died on the 1st November.

To prevent the pigeons from making a roost of the cornic in front of the United States Bank, a cat has been placed there in the act of springing on her prey. This is not all, cats are known to be the enemy of *rats*; and the model of a cat, placed over the portals of a Bank, is a happy conceit.

Great Steer!—A grass-fed Steer of uncommon size raised by Lemuel Pomeroy, Esq. of this village, was sold by him last week to a drover from Dutchess Co. N. Y for $150. We have not heard the dimensions of the animal; but his weight was estimated, by good judges, to exceed 3000 lbs.—[*Pittsfield Sun.*

We mentioned, last year about this time, that 33,000 free letters had been mailed at the Post Office, in this City within one week. This year, within the week including Tuesday last, we learn 44,000 letters were mailed.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Population of Rome—Is about one hundred & forty thousand souls; of whom 35 are bishops; 1152 secular priests; 1726 monks: 2040 nuns; 382 seminarists; 2255 paupers in the hospitals and alms-horses; and 993 prisoners. The male population is 76,000; the female 65,000.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday 19th inst. in Camden County, N. C. by Squire McPherson, Mr. JOHN D. GORDON, merchant, to Miss SUSAN STRATTON, both of Norfolk.

Bank Note Exchange.

AT NORFOLK.

North Carolina State Bank Newbern, and Cape Fear 2 discount.

AT RICHMOND.

North Carolina Notes, 2 a 2½ discount.

AT PETERSBURG.

North Carolina Notes, 1¼ a 1½ discount.

At *New-York*, on Saturday last, North Carolina notes were at 2½ per cent. discount.

At *Philadelphia*, on Saturday last, they were at 2½ per ct. discount.

At *Baltimore*, on Saturday, they were 2¼ a 2½ per ct. discount.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	40	52	56
Monday,	24	34	30
Tuesday,	44	60	56
Wednesday,	41	39	36
Thursday,	18	22	26
Friday,	30	36	38

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

24th, Schr. Frances, Smith, Boston, in ballast.

" Schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, Boston, in ballast.

" Schr. Cyrene, Summers, Boston, potatoes to the master.

28th, Schr Francis D. Williams, Hathaway, Taunton, (Mass.) in ballast.

Ashore at the mouth of the river, schr. Widow's Son, *Morris*, Gaudeloupe, molasses to L. C. *Moore.*

DEPARTED.

20th, Schr. Susan, Wright, for Charleston, corn by D. Tisdale.

25th, Schr. Elizabeth, Howes, for New-Bedford, corn by D. Tisdale.

26th, Schr. Rose in Bloom, Lewis, for Charleston, (S. C.) corn by Homer & Nash.

27th, Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Brite, Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

29th, Schr. Two Brothers, Hobbs, Charleston, corn by L. C. *Moore.*

CLEARED.

Schr. Farmer's Daughter Chaplain, for Gaudaloupe, staves, shingles and peas by A. Williams.

To sail to-day,

Schr. Pilot, Gibbs, for Boston, rum, corn and staves by A. Fobes, and N. Tucker.

Schr. Kingston, Wadsworth, West I staves and shingles by B. Tisdale.

Schr. *Mary Frances*, Stevens, for Savannah, corn by Wright & Williams.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

MUSIC.

The death of the Bishop of Calcutta, of which melancholy event the account has just reached England, gives a peculiar interest to the little musical composition by Mr. Wesley, organist in ordinary to his Majesty, recently published for the benefit of the Church Missionary Society. This piece is printed on a card, and does great credit to the feeling and taste of the composer, who has suited its movements well to the words written by the pious and highly esteemed Prelate. The Missionary hymn is as follows:

'From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle;
Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile—
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strewn;
The heathen in their blindness
Bow down to wood and stone.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
By wisdom from on high,
Shall we to man benighted,
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation! O Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name.

Waft, waft, ye winds, his story,
And you ye waters roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransom'd nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.'

LOOK AT THE STARS.

Look at the stars, when pensive night
Has spread her mantle o'er the sky;
How countless are the orbs, and bright,
That meet the gazing, wandering eye.
O'er heaven's blue arch they gaily steal,
And admiration proudly claim;
We see them, but we cannot feel
The cheering influence of their flame.

Look at the stars—how faint their beams,
When the fair moon unveils her light;
She shines for us, and lovelier seems,
Than all the glittering orbs of night.
So fades the world, its glory dies,
When radiant, pure, and unconfined,
Heaven bids its brighter beams arise
Upon the lone benighted mind.

From the London Satirist.

A RECIPE FOR COURTSHIP.

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets, [treats;—
Two or three balls, and two or three
Two or three serenades giv'n as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure;
Two or three messengers sent in one day,
Two or three times led out to a play,
Two or three soft speeches made by the way;
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love-letters writ all in Rhimes; [these rules.
Two or three months keeping strict to
Can never fail making a *couple of fools!!*

EPITAPH.

Here lies Sylvius in his grave,
Who when alive nought *gratis* gave;
And even grumbles now he's dead,
That you these verses *gratis* read.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

"*Falstaff* Boy,—

Page. Sir?

F. What money have I in my purse?

Page. Seven groats and two-pence.

Falstaff I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable."

Unfortunate Sir John! so fond of good living with means so slender!—I condole, I sympathise with thee, merry knight, being in the same predicament myself.

It may be useful to some of your readers, Mr. Editor, to know by what process my purse, once distended by gold and silver has been thus sweated down—how it contracted this *incurable consumption*. I commenced the world with some advantages: such as family, reputation, property.—Finding the world combined against bachelors, partly to please it, partly to please myself, I got married; and although I did not find matrimony "such great things as it had been *cracked up* for," I was pretty well satisfied, until I found my expenses increased in an alarming degree. "My dear" soon discovered that we wanted a vehicle to ride in. I reminded her of our "chaise and one," the good old style of our country; but she preferred a "coach and pair." I objected to the cost—that I could not spare the money.—She replied that neighbor Dash, no richer or better than myself, had a "double carriage."—I tried to convince her that this would bring on "double trouble," as well as double expense. "We can drive the chaise ourselves—the chaise costs only one half as much as the coach, and, besides, we have the chaise already—one horse costs and consumes but one half as much as two—and, again, we already have "Dumpling," for whom I have no *match*, and, therefore, should have to buy a *pair*, which, you know, are not worth any thing unless they are *exactly alike*. The coach must have a coachman, and, in this country of gates, a foot man, and I have not them to spare." "But, my dear," said she, "you are of a good *family*, as well as myself,—every genteel family has a coach—and, you know, I cannot *drive*." I urged the example of neighbor Thrift's wife, who could *drive*, ride on horseback or walk, as might be most convenient: but she remarked that "Mrs. Thrift did not come of a *good family*, and that this, in her, was all natural enough. How should I look were I to meet Mrs. ——— rolling in a coach, and I *driving Dumpling?*" I replied that Mr. ——— had died a bankrupt, in consequence as it was thought, of her extravagance, and that the coach she now used was borrowed.

The contest was often renewed; at length, whether from the flattery contained in her argument, or the sake of a quiet house, the coach was bought; and from that moment I date the commencement of my ruin;—not exactly from the cost, but from the style of living it introduced.

The importance of a family, in the country, is wonderfully increased, in their own conceit, by a "double carriage,"—not a negro on the farm but feels it, and becomes more proud and worthless. For a long time little was thought of, by my wife and servants, but sporting the coach and long tail *bays*.—Dumpling was reduced to the ranks; & I could not help thinking that he reproached me every time we met. My plough and cart frequently stood still, when they ought to have been moving, for the want of my principal hands, the coachman and footman. Every thing went wrong. Instead of selling I had to buy *corn*; instead of putting out money at interest every year, I had to borrow—to put my name on the "lender's book." The wheat went for necessaries and luxuries—we had a constant round of company; and every farmer knows how that operates. I gradually lost my spirits, my good humor, had my misgivings—saw breakers ahead, but did not change my course. At length I was obliged to *mortgage* my *land*. After that I resigned myself to my fate. I formerly delighted in improving it—but who ever improved a mortgaged farm? when it comes to that the game is nearly up—you may almost say, "Otheilo's occupation's gone."

Ruin now approached with rapid strides. My credit sunk—my neighbors began to prophesy; friends to be ceremonious, and shy, especially at vendues sometimes remarking, *accidentally*, in my hearing, that they had come to a resolution not to be *security* for any one.

"Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows."—I found it so—numberless evils, not foreseen, as the result of poverty, were now not only, *seen* but *felt*. Shifts for "raising the wind," and keeping up appearances, were resorted to that I do not like to remember. Friends fell off—creditors pressed—my note was no longer current at bank—crops, worse and worse. Interest accumulating—expenses undiminished—what was to be done?—*Luckily* one of the servants (that is the fashionable phrase) *misbehaved*, and was sold to a negro trader—it went against my conscience—the idea that we had *eat him up*, though an odd one, haunted me continually. This expedient, not to say crime, served for a time; but, although repeated, again and again, it would not do. Suits were brought—judgments, executions and cash sales soon followed, and swept every thing by the board. The predictions of my neighbors were fulfilled—they knew it would be so"—"pride must have a fall." I took pains to get a good master for Dumpling—as for the bays they were struck off to a jockey, who nicked, and sold them to a spendthrift, who is travelling the same road to ruin.

Adieu, Mr. Editor—avoid "double carriages" and long tail bays.

OLDSCHOOL.

INFIDELITY RENOUNCED.

The following reasons were assigned by a reclaimed infidel, for renouncing Deism and embracing Christianity.

That I never saw, heard, or read of any man, woman or child, that was reformed either in whole or in part, by embracing the principles of deism.

That I have known hundreds and heard of thousands, who have been reformed by embracing Christianity.

That I have known industrious and sober men, who by imbibing the principles of deism, almost instantly became desperately wicked, and in many instances, dangerous members of civil society.

That I have known some deists, and many scoffers of religion, speedily and effectually turned from their most abandoned practices, *by the preaching of the Gospel*, to a life of righteousness, which showed itself by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness, and universal philanthropy.

That I do not recollect ever hearing but one deist profess really to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

That I never met with a man, who professed to be a real Christian, but who built his principal hopes upon a reality of a future state.

That in scripture, all the crimes that man can possibly commit are under the severest penalties, forbidden, and every possible virtue is inculcated and encouraged by promises of *eternal and exceeding great rewards*.

I have known some deists, and read of many, who at the apparent point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter reflections against themselves, for their total neglect of those duties commanded in the gospel.—But, who ever heard, or read of a Christian at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his lifetime rejected Deism, and shunned the company of its professors? Or even when long, fierce diseases had shaken the nervous system, and raging fevers inflamed the blood, have they ever been so far deranged as to wish they had never been born, for not rejecting the bible as a wicked and mischievous imposition on the human race.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Some writer, in a late number of the New-York National Advocate, discoursing on the subject of the Tariff, remarks that "Gold is found in North Carolina, *the last State in the world*, from which we would expect *any thing good to come.*"—(We quote from memory not having the paper before us, but believe we quote correctly.) Has this writer forgotten, or did he never know, that the City of N. York is represented in the Congress of the U. S. in part, by a native citizen of North Carolina (Mr. Cambreling?) Has he forgotten that Mr. Rochester, the rival candidate to Mr. Clinton, for the office of Governor of New-York is a native citizen of North Carolina? Has he forgotten that one-eighth part of the whole number of members of the Senate of the U. States, are gentlemen who were born and educated in North Carolina? Has he forgotten, that the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the lumber and naval stores produced in North Carolina, form a very large portion of the exports of the City of N. York, and tend materially to add to her wealth and importance.

But we took up our pen, not so much to refute the slander of this New-York libeler, as to say a word to the citizens of North Carolina.—You see, and you have daily mortifying proofs of the fact, how highly you are esteemed by the citizens of your sister states. The fault is your own. You are too supine, too unmindful of what is due to yourselves. With a soil and climate equal to any in the world—rich in minerals and in every thing else which the bountiful Creator of Nature could bestow upon you—you *do not* improve your advantages wisely. You are politically, too *humble*; you are afraid to put fourth your strength; you are too well content to *play a second part*.—Rouse up for shame and assume that rank which you are entitled to occupy.

In reference to the above, the editor of the Warrenton Reporter says:

"The best Military and Naval Officers in the last war—the best regiment of Infantry and Riflemen—the best cider and brandy—the best wine—the best cotton—the best rice—the best timber—the best tobacco—the handsomest women—the most sensible men—and the swiftest *Race Horses* ever seen at N. York are from North Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

Mr. Randolph is said to have returned as cool as a cucumber—the bee in his bonnet has taken its flight. His present quiescence proves his late elevation--as extremes always follow each other. Whether he will behave pretty until after his re-election, and then resume his sky scraping—or whether his present meekness is the fruit of self condemnation and penitence, and like to be permanent, remains to be seen. You see how the new rule of electing Committees by ballot, (instead of the Vice-President,) works. Sanford, Chairman of Committee of Foreign Relations, and correspondent changes in other committees—mum!

The Vice-President, it is thought, means to quit the field, and it is conjectured that Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire, will be drawn out as his successor to run along with Jackson. The Vice foresees the impossibility of his election, and wishes to be prepared for the Secretaryship of State, if by any possibility Old Hickory shall come in.—I can't help thinking, what a devil of a rush there will be for Secretaryships under the "Hero." Benton, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Van Buren, Randolph, Clinton—even old Kremer thinks himself entitled to one. Ha! ha! One cannot help feeling sorry that so many clever men are doomed to disappointment, for between you and I, and the public, there is no more chance to remove this Administration, acting as they are, and as they will continue to act prudently, moderately, and constitutionally, than to hold an eel by the tail. And as for foreign missions, let us see who are expectants—but my paper will not hold all their names.—[*Richmond Whig.*

A Kite Carriage.—A curious experiment was made on Hounslow Heath a few days since, with a carriage drawn by kites, invented by Mr. Pocock of Bristol. Unfortunately for the trial, there was very little wind, but even under this disadvantage; the carriage, with six persons was, it is stated to us, drawn by the kites at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Though their course was only within six points of the wind, they dashed gallantly through Hounslow; but were obliged to pull up at Brentford, on account of the country *air* and the narrowness of the street. The crowd collected to witness the phenomenon was immense; the stages stopped, and one Jehu expressed his delight that the kite carriage headed him for above a mile. It was a very warm day: and the party stopped at a public house to take a draught of porter,—when one of them called the ostler;—"I be coming, sir."—"Give our steeds a feed."—"Where be they, sir?"—"Why up there."—"Ah, you be selling it me now."—They let the carriage move on a few yards.—"Why, sure enough, it be so. Missis! missis! come out and see how them there kites draw this here carriage." The old lady came out; she looked a person rather inclined to give an opinion than take one.—She cast her eyes on the carriage then on the kites, and then on the carriage again, and clapping her hands to her side, exclaimed, with a hearty laugh, "What a goose you are, Tom! it is not the kites that draw the carriage, there are men up behind them that pull it along!"

We understand that Mr. Pocock has been twenty years in perfecting his ingenious invention. He harnesses the winds, and makes them obedient to his command;—all he asks is for them to blow. In a strong breeze he travels at the rate of 20 to 25 miles per hour. He can turn as he pleases, and stop the carriage in an instant, though going down hill at the rate of 20 miles an hour. He can hand, reef, and steer, and manage his kites and *Cab* with almost as much facility as the seaman manages his sails and rudder. He can tack and shape his course as he pleases, if the wind be *abaft the beam*; that is, less than eight points, or ninety degrees.

This invention is only an elegant amusement on land, but we think it susceptible of being usefully employed at sea. The desert of Africa might be traversed by its aid, at a rate far exceeding the boasted speed of the dromedary. All that is necessary for its success is for "The stormy winds to blow-ow-ow."

We sometimes hear of individuals of very opposite characters and occupations accidentally meeting together in particular places, but perhaps there never was a more varied group than lately occupied the outside of the coach that runs between Durham and Sunderland. On Thursday week, when the vehicle was on its return to the former place, there were seated on it an eccentric house-painter and his wife, a parson, two thieves and a constable, a methodist, an attorney, a musician, and an auctioneer!—[*Tyne Mercury.*

There is a lust in man no charm can tame, [slanderous
Of loudly publishing his neighbour's

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * In the sheltering grave the woe-fraught heart will be at ease; the clouds of anguish which darken life's short day pervade not that still calumny, and the envenomed tongue of envy here lose their corroding retreat. The poisnous breath of influence. The sympathetic mind, agonized by distress and unable to support the storms of ill fortune, sinks calmly into the embrace of death, into the enjoyments of uninterrupted tranquility. There oppressed virtue finds a secure asylum, from overbearing greatness; and upbraiding charity of proud opulence is no longer painful to its object.—The distinctions in society which consign merit to oblivion, and raise the worthless from the dust, are here forgotten. Unfeeling pride is here disrobed of its tawdry covering, and the gorgeous mantle is torn from the shoulders of the undeserving. Humble worth ceases to kneel suppliant at the feet of affluence, and the low offspring of poverty no longer entreats from avarice the stinted boon. The victim of malevolence who essays in vain to parry the thrusts of unmerited obliquy, glad that in death the dagger of contumely wounds not, welcomes with joyous aspect the closing period.

There is no condition in life so fixed and permanent as to be out of danger, or the reach of change; & we may all depend upon it, that we shall take our turns of wanting and desiring. By how many unforseen causes may riches take wing!—the crowns of princes may be shaken, and the greatest that ever awed the world have experienced what the turn of the wheel can do. That which hath happened to one man, may befal another; and, therefore, that excellent rule of our Saviour's ought to govern us in all our actions. Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. Time and chance happens to all, and the most affluent may be stripped of all, and find his wordly comforts like so many withered leaves dropping from him.

Friendship.—The name of friendship still remains, but that is all; the heaven-born tree itself is quite rooted up and lost; and unless some advantage is likely to follow, Friendship will not interfere. Friendship in a fatal hour, contracted an acquaintance with Flattery, and was ruined; Flattery hath since assumed Friendship's habit, and it requires some study to detect the imposture, even under the specious guise of closet consanguinity.

"The world is all over so full of deceit, [dom can meet
"That Friendship's a jewel we sel-

EXTRACT.

Believe me, the world is a mighty pleasant creature, only do not, as I said before, expect too much of it. In the hour of peace, of prosperity and relaxation, seek the world; in moderation taste of it as you would of a strong cordial; but loose not the remembrance that it turns bitter on the lees; drink it not to excess, or it will lead to folly, ignominy, or death. Hope nothing from the world in the hour of sorrow. Hope little even from friends; love them not too much,—it is painful to find them wanting. Trust only in that world which is not now, but which must come to all, whether they will or not.